

Self-Reported Diabetes Prevalence, Non-White Only or Hispanic Adults (18 years of age and older), Alaska BRFSS, Three-Year Averages, 1991-2003

		non-White Only or Hispanic			
Screening Question:		Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?			
Response:		Yes			
		Observed Rate		Age-Adjusted Rate	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Self-Reported Diabetes Prevalence					
1991-1993		4.1%	2.8% - 5.8%)	5.2%	(3.5% - 7.6%)
1992-1994		3.9%	(2.7% - 5.6%)	5.2%	(3.5% - 7.7%)
1993-1995		3.5%	(2.3% - 5.1%)	5.0%	(3.3% - 7.5%)
1994-1996		3.4%	(2.2% - 5.2%)	4.3%	(2.8% - 6.6%)
1995-1997		3.6%	(2.4% - 5.5%)	4.9%	(3.1% - 7.6%)
1996-1998		4.4%	(3.0% - 6.5%)	5.6%	(3.8% - 8.3%)
1997-1999		4.0%	(2.7% - 5.7%)	6.0%	(4.3% - 8.5%)
1998-2000		4.2%	(2.8% - 6.2%)	5.8%	(4.1% - 8.1%)
1999-2001		4.0%	(2.8% - 5.6%)	6.2%	(4.5% - 8.5%)
2000-2002		4.0%	(2.9% - 5.5%)	5.5%	(4.0% - 7.5%)
2001-2003		4.2%	(3.1% - 5.5%)	6.2%	(4.7% - 8.2%)

DATA ISSUES

Definitions:

Observed rate = crude rate, the rate observed in the population before standardization.

Age-adjusted Rate = age-specific rates adjusted to US 2000 Standard age distribution.

% = Weighted Percentage

95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Notes:

Data may include revisions, and may differ from those shown previously.

Any displayed age-adjusted data are adjusted to the US 2000 standard population. Age adjustment is the application of observed age-specific rates to a standard age distribution to eliminate differences in crude rates in populations of interest that result from differences in the populations' age distributions. This adjustment is usually done when comparing two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time.